Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1822.

(Continued from the Fourth Page Supt.)

[illegible] that he would have cited upon [illegible] The other attesting witnesses were the Earl of Chatham and Mr. Dunning (afterwards Lord Ashburton). Mr. Griffin, many years clerk to Mr. Dunning, proved his signature to be genuine, as did another Gentleman, that of the Earl of Chatham. The document in question was as follows :—

"*St. James's.*

"GEORGE R.

"In case of our Royal demise, we give and bequeath to Olive, our brother of Cumberland's daughter, the sum of 15,000l.; commanding our heir and successor to pay the same privately to our said niece, for her use, as a recompense for the misfortunes she may have known through her father.

"Witness "June 2 1774

"J. DUNNING. CHATHAM. WARWICK"

Here was every requisite form; for first the payment was directed to take place after the death of the King himself; and secondly, the world "bequeath" was employed. Now "bequeath" was a term peculiarly appropriated to testaments. The law only knew it as employed on such occasions. The direction "to pay it privately" related merely to the mode of payment. But here was a command which he (Doctor Lushington) must consider to be valid one; and if the paper was genuine & authentic, it must be the inclination, he was sure, of that Court, as it was its duty, to give to that command every effect. The Learned Counsel, in proof of this, cited a great number of cases from the time of Henry the 6th down to 1772, when a will of George the 1st was propounded in favor of the Duchess of Kendall. He then alluded to the Act of the 29th and 40th of the late King. The Court would perceive that that Act went to protect all grants that might have been made theretofore by the late King, to any individuals during his life-time. Not only did it provide for all future testaments of this sort; but it seemed to be framed for the very purpose of giving validity to any instrument that might have been executed at a date anterior to that of the Act. The Act itself—and it was matter well worthy of remark—passed about one year or 15 months before the late King was attacked with that mental malady which afterwards terminated so fatally for himself and so lamentably for his kingdom; and therefore it was to be presumed that his Majesty was quite competent to make such testamentary dispositions as those which were contemplated by the Act. He thought he had now demonstrated that the Kings of this realm have a right of making these bequests; and that such a flower of the royal prerogative ought not be lightly plucked from their diadem. The next question was, whether or no [illegible] testamentary paper was agreeable to the [illegible] visions of the act of Parliament. That act [illegible] the sign

OLIVE, PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.

The singular document which has been produced on behalf of this not less singular individual, and of which the probate of the Prerogative Court os Canterbury has been demanded, we have had an opportunity of seeing. In the report of the proceedings in that Court, on Wednesday, we have given an exact transcript of the writing in question. It is on a small piece of paper, the condition of which is truly set forth in the affidavit of the lady herself, who swears that it is in precisely the same condition as when it first came into her hands, save that its edges have been worn away, and that it has been found necessary to paste it on another paper, in consequence of the deponent's having carried it constantly about her since she was first intrusted with it. The paper commences with the sign manual of George III. The body and contents of the bequest are in the hand-writing of the late Lord Warwick, and it is attested by J. Dunning (afterwards Lord Ashburton), by the Earl of Chatham, and by the same Lord Warwick. The evidence set up on behalf of this paper is extremely curious and conclusive. Olive swears that some time in the month of May, 1815, the late Duke of Kent and the Earl of Warwick were at her house; that the Earl, in the presence of his Royal Highness, communicated to her the "secret of her illustrous birth;", that the Earl said he possessed this document among others which would confirm the fact; and that he had solemnly pledged himself to keep them carefully until a fitting opportunity; that some time afterwards, accordingly, the Earl, on his return from Warwick-castle, were these papers were deposited, delivered to the deponent a portion of them, the Duke of Kent being again present; and the deponent taking an oath not to make this testament public until after the death of his late Majesty, The affidavits which have been given in, in support partly of the premises, but chiefly in proof of handwriting, are positive and peculiar. The signature "J. Dunning," is spoken to by a Mr. Griffin, who was long the confidential clerk of that eminent lawyer, in the following affidavit:—

"Samuel Griffin, of Palsgrave-place, in the Country of Middlesex, wine-merchant, maketh oath and saith, that he lived with the late John Dunning, Esquire, afterwards Lord Ashburton, for the space of 14 years, or thereabouts, immediately preceeding his death, and for the last six years of that time this deponent acted in the capacity of Clerk; that this deponent is perfectly acquainted with the said late John Dunning Esq. (afterwards Lord Ashburton) hand-writing, having been in the habit of seeing him write almost daily, during the whole period this deponent lived with him. And this deponent further saith, that he had carefully inspected the original documents referred to by the above named defendant, in her [illegible] sworn the 21st ultimo, and that the [illegible]' subscribed to the do- [illegible] defendant in defendant, is the proper hand-writing of his said late Majesty King George the Third, as this deponent verily believes.

"Sworn at the New Inn in the Old Bailey, Loudon, the 28th day of June, 1821, before JOSHUA PLATT, by Commission."

The Earl of Chatham having been so long since dead, some difficulty arises in proving his hand-writing by any witnesses now living, who had actually seen him write so frequently as to enable them to testify to it. It is capable of being proved by comparision of hands, through the partners in the house of Messrs. Coutts and Co., and through several other channels; and as this testimony is capable of being confirmed by other circumstances, there is no doubt it will be admitted, it being the best evidence the nature of the cause will admit of, which in the general rule of law in all cases were, from the peculiar circumstances of death, or other unavoidable prevention, no positive or direct evidence of the fact can be given.

FRENCH DUEL.—On Thursday se'nnight, after the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Benjamin Constant demanded satisfaction of M. Forbin des Issarts, for a letter by the latter in Th Quotidienne of the 5th, in answer to one of M. Benjamin Constant, inserted in The Constitutionnel and The Courier of the 4th. Without any other explanation, the Hon. Deputies proceeded the next morning to the ground. M. Benjamin Constant was accompanied by GeneralSebastiani and M. Girardin, Members of the Chamber of Deputies; and M. Forbin des Issarts by General the Count de B thuy, Member of the Chamber, and Colonel Cunmoin, Lieutenant in the King's Gardes du Corps, Company of Luxemburg. M. Benjamin Constant being lame, he and his adversary were placed at ten paces distant on chairs. They fired together by signal, neither was hurt, and M. Benjamin Constant appearing satisfied, the seconds decided that the combat ought to terminated. It is impossible to show more sang froid than was manifested by the Hon. Deputies.

A private letter from Paris, speaking of the above duel, says :—"M. Benjamin Constant's conduct on the occasion of the duel, that has just taken place, does him great honour; he maintained all through a coolness and indifference that left him in full possession of all his facetious and epigrammatic powers. As he is extremely near-sighted, he wished that they should fire at three paces' distance; to this the seconds of his antagonist objected, as little short of murder. He answered,—"Lest you might say that my three paces are a pretext to avoid fighting, I agree to your proposition of ten, though I shall be able to see as little at that distance as at a hundred." After a signal given, they were to fire at their own option. M. Constant let his adversary fire first, and then, taking a long aim, fired, but without effect; upon which he said, "Ah. I shall believe henceforth in the inviolability of the Deputies. If I should be insulted again in the Chamber, I shall call [illegible] ones; I may probably h[illegible] him." M. Ter[illegible] cies of [illegible] abuse, and too strong to be [illegible]en down by authority.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JUNE 10

On the report of the CORN Importation Bill being brought up.

The Marquis of Londonderry moved to strike out the clause for grinding foreign wheat, which was agreed to on a division—116 to 21—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

THE SALT TAX.

Several petitions were presented against the continuance of any portion of this Tax.

WAREHOUSING BILL.

Mr. Alderman Bridges presented a petition from the Clock and Watch-makers of London, against the warehousing of foreign clocks and watches in England.

RESUMPTION OF CASH PAYMENTS ACT.

Mr. Western said he rose, in pursuance of the notice which he had so long ago given, to bring forward the motion on the state of the circulation which had been so often postponed. The Honourable Gentleman went at great length into the evil which this measure, unaccompanied by a corresponding reduction of the expenditure, had produced, and concluded by moving—"That a Committee be appointed to consider of the effects produced by the Act of the 59th of Geo. III., cap 14, on the Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce of the United Empire, and on the general condition of the different classes of society therein, and to report thereon to the House."

Mr. Huskisson, after controverting many of the propositions laid down by the preceding Speaker, moved, as an amendment, "That this House will not alter the standard of gold or silver in fineness, weight, or denomination." (*Hear.*)

The Marquis of Londonderry rose amid loud cries of "Adjourn." If the House was disposed to adjourn (the Noble Lord said,) it would be better to adjourn at once: at the same time he could have thought it expedient to get through the debate if possible, as there might be mischief in allowing it to be supposed even for an hour that there was any probability of the motion being carried. The Noble Marquis concluded by declaring that he saw no cause whatever made out for going into the proposed examination. (*Cries of "Go on go on."*)

Mr. Brougham thought it would be better to adjourn the debate until the next day, which was done accordingly---Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

RESUMPTION OF CASH PAYMENTS BILL.

After the presentation of several petitions, stating great Agricultural distress, the House resumed the consideration of Mr. Western's motion to inquire into the effects of Mr. Peel's Bill. A long but uninteresting debate took place, at the close of which Mr. Western's motion was negatived, by 194 to 30.---Adjourned

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Friday, June* 14.

[illegible]ELAND.

[illegible]propose his

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had set his heart on the accomplishment of anymeasure he was much more pleased when the Noble Earl assumed his lofty, than when he condescended to his bland tone. In the former case he felt as an author (Ovid), whom he would not quote in his original language, because he was aware that the Reverend & Learned Prelates on the opposite benches must of ourse be unacquainted with him (a laugh) did in speaking of the female sex, when he declared that, "he had *no* objection to a little scolding and scratching, and pulling of hair; for that then he was sure softer moments were likely to follow." (A loud laugh.) He (Lord Holland) deprecated a postponement of the subject. From long experience, he knew that on most subjects, and especially on the fatal and accursed subject of the evils of Ireland, whenever Administration had been trusted to act, nothing useful had ever been accomplished. The simple question for their Lordships to decide was, whether they would proceed at the present moment or not?

The House then divided---

Contents, 35; Proxies, 25 - - - - - -	60
Non-Contents, 66; Proxies, 42 - - - - - -	108
Majority - - - - - - -	84

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS Friday, June 14.

ALIEN BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Sir James Macintosh rose to oppose it. The Learned Gentleman said that this was a law entirely in favour of the party that was powerful, and entirely fatal to the party that was weak. It was a law framed for the use of all governments, however despotic and absolute, and against all nations, however injured and oppressed.----(Hear, hear.) It was a law for the support of all who were prepared to carry the monarchical principle of government with fire and sword, and scaffold, and dungeon, gains the groans and the struggles of almost every suffering people. (Hear, hear.) ---Was it because despotic principles were suffered to scourge mankind in other parts of Europe, that in England they should be introduced as a matter of course? Suppose, for instance, that the great Emperor of all the Russias, whose mouth was always full of pious ejaculations, and whose ear was always open to the liberalization of mankind, was to suspect the allegiance and fidelity of Poland; & to imagine that the Poles, unmindful of the good faith, the humanity and justice which attached to every act of their conquest, were even to go so far as to question the liberality, and to doubt the performance of the promise of his (the Emperor's) humane and pious grandmother of glorious memory, (a laugh, and hear), were to go so far as ostentatiously and ungratefully to become refugees and traitorously to conspire for the restoration of their ancient monarchy established and recognized by the civilized world, before Muscovy had emerged from the lowest barbarism, whose Czar was tributary and a barbarous vassal to the Polish monarchy in other times. Suppose such a struggle were made by these Poles against their oppressors and betrayers, is there a single Englishman, situated in any corner of the world, who, whatever be his political and personal attachments, would not, in private conversation with any countryman whom he ever met, exclaim---"May God bless the Poles, and give them success in their struggle to regain their station in the world---may justice, though late, overtake their murderous and atrocious spoliators, who first made the breach in the general system of Europe---who first set the example of breaking down the moral boundaries which constituted the wise and happy guarantee of feebler states in the European system, and implore in the dispensations of Divine Providence, that retributive justice, which seldom, in the lapse of ages, fails to administer relief to the oppressed, and chastisement to the oppressor.---(Loud cheers.) The passing of this law was, however, not only a denunciation against the struggles of oppression upon the Continent, but a general declaration of war against the principle of revolution all over the world---a declaration which went directly to stigmatize not only the laws of their own ancestry, but the memory of their ancestors themselves. (Hear.) Were they to arraign their forefathers as traitors and rebels for extorting Magna Charta by a resistance to a tyrannical king? (Hear, hear.) hear.) What established the British Constitution but open resistance? (Hear, hear.) Not only was its establishment founded upon resistance, but to that principle it owed its successive improvement.---(Hear.) What established the last revolution which England had achieved?---Resistance to tyrannical power. What enthroned the present reigning family?---Resistance to a despot. (Hear, hear.) What else arrayed the people in every revolution, however just, against every government however tyrannical? (Cheers.) --Sir James concluded by a pathetic appeal in favour of the distressed Greeks. He trusted that the generous people of this country would not allow their Government to join in the oppression of a renowned race, though now "fallen from their high estate," who called upon them for compassion in the language of Socrates, and implored their assistance by the sign of the cross. (Cheers.) The Honourable and Learned Gentleman concluded with moving as an amendment, that the Bill be read this day six months. (Cheers.)

Mr. Plunkett spoke strongly in favor of the Bill, which he said conferred no extraordinary power on the Government, as the king had already the privelege of preventing any of his own subjects from leaving his kingdom, by the writ of *ne exeat regno*. It was therefore but reasonable he should possess the power of sending foreigners from it,

Mr. Scarlett denied the position of his Right Honorable Friend, that the king of England must possess the power of sending aliens out of the country, or that he could prevent his subjects from leaving the kingdom. He regarded such doctrines from his Right Honorable Friend with some alarm, and he would venture to deny the position he had mentioned, Would he find an example of the King preventing one from leaving the kingdom? There was no example of a writ of *ne exeat regno* but by a court of justice. (Loud cheers,) Where was the instance of a Secretary of State issuing such a writ; Where of a Privy Counsel? (Cheers) It might as well be said that the King had the power of sending whom he pleased to prison. because the writ of *capias* ran in his name, (Repeated cheers.) The King had, indeed, a power to call back his subjects in time of war, but this was a belligerent power. The measure in question he maintained could not be justified on any avowed grounds; if there was any secret reason, it ought to be avowed.---(Cheers,) The House then divided.---

For the second reading	108
For the amendment	74
Majority for Ministers . .	34

Adjourned to Monday.

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